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GDR ENVOY"S ADDRESS TO MBFR SESSION SUMMARIZED

LD181853 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna, 18 Oct (ADN) -- On Thursday at the Vienna Hofburg, Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, said at the negotiations for mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe that the GDR stood by its determined policy of disarmament, detente, and international cooperation. He recalled that on the GDR's 35th anniversary it was again affirmed that everything would be done to ensure that never again would a war emanate from German soil.

Especially in view of the international situation, it was very important for the GDR and her alliance partners that the Vienna negotiations finally meet the task they started in 1973, that is, to work out ways to mutually reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The socialist countries were not to blame for not achieving results. A solution was difficult because the NATO states, despite negotiations, continued their nuclear and conventional arms buildup and rejected all initiatives from the socialist countries to achieve at least a first step towards halting the arms race.

The socialist countries' proposal that was placed on the Vienna negotiating table was planned to lead the talks out of an impasse lasting 11 years. It would have enabled rapid progress provided the West was at least prepared to accept that on the basis of mutuality the USSR and United States would withdraw one contingent of armed forces each, together with their arms and hardware. This would be a first effective step and significant political signal, Ambassador Wieland said.

Instead, the West was constantly dragging the Vienna round deeper into an impasse by fruitless debates concerning personnel numbers. This means negotiations were being conducted for negotiations' sake. The West constantly refused to deal with a reduction of armaments. The Vienna negotiations could be successful if the West were to radically change its position rather than make voluble statements on its intentions.

BTA ISSUES NEW PUBLICATION ON ANTONOV CASE

AU221827 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 22 Oct 84

["'Truth vs. Lie': BTA New Express Publication" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 22 (BTA) -- Under the title "Truth vs. Lie" the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has released the seventh express publication on the evolvement of the anti-Bulgarian campaign in the West.

These publications provide extensive and document-based coverage of the events concerning the fate of the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, slanderously charged with involvement in the plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

"Truth vs. Lie" includes reports on developments since June 11, 1984. During this period Antonov left the Rebibbia prison for a second time, but he has not been ultimately released.

In order to revive the fading anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign, "international terrorism expert" Claire Sterling has made public excerpts from the confidential report of Rome's prosecutor Albano. At the same time, this same prosecutor has made it clear in two interviews that it was not facts but rather political motives of overtly anti-socialist nature that have prompted the conclusions arrived at in his report.

Antonov's fate is still the concern of the international community. The truth about the loathsome anti-Bulgarian provocation is making a hard but steady progress. The CIA is being increasingly listed among the masterminds behind this base calumny. Democratic lawyers from many countries have declared themselves in defence of the innocent Bulgarian. "In its combat with falsehood, truth is gradually getting the upper hand", says the foreword to the readers of the express publication.

The publication includes reports and comments by Bulgarian journalists, dispatches of the B.T.A., A.N.S.A., T.A.S.S., and U.P.I., articles by Mr Michael Dobbs from THE WASHINGTON POST, by Mr Eric Born from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and by Mr Lars Eric Nelson from the DAILY NEWS, all three from the U.S., by Mr Fernando Piteira Santos from the DIARIO DI LISBOA (Portugal), by corresponding member V. Kudryavtsev, director of the Institute for State and Law Studies with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Extensive summaries are given of the following books: "The Connection: John Paul II, Antonov, Agca" by French lawyer Dr. Christian Roulette, published in Paris, "Terrorism: CIA Monster Brain-Child" by Greek journalist Manos Charis, issued in Athens, as well as of "The Pope -- the Mafia -- Agca" by Turkish journalist Ugur Mumcu [spelling as received]. An abridged transcript is carried of the West German telecast proving that the assassination attempt against the pope has been perpetrated by the Turkish fascist organization of the "Grey Wolves".

Also included are the letters sent by Sergey Antonov to the Italian President Pertini and by the Bulgarian national Zhelyu Vasilev to prosecutor Albano. The publication carries the resolution adopted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on setting up an international committee on the "Antonov case".

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE CSSR'S STROUGAL

AU221218 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have sent the following telegram to Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government:

Esteemed Comrade Strougal: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our own behalf, we convey the most cordial, fraternal congratulations and wishes to you, on the occasion of your 60th birthday and on your being awarded, for the second time with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, the highest Bulgarian decoration.

The working people in our country know you and respect you as an outstanding party and state leader, who has devoted his entire life to the construction of socialism in fraternal Czechoslovakia. We highly appreciate your contribution to the development and intensification of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, between the BCP and the CPCZ, and for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community member-countries.

We wish you with all our hearts, dear Comrade Strougal, vigorous health and happiness, as well as new successes in your work devoted to the well-being of the fraternal Czechoslovak people, and to the cause of peace and socialism, work which involves great responsibility.

EXPANSION OF BULGARO-GREEK TRADE SCHEDULED

AU191954 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 19 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Greece are at the threshold of a new stage in their economic relations. This assessment made at the 11th session of the Bulgaro-Greek Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee, which ended here today, has many a good reason. The trade in the next three years is scheduled to double or treble, the work will be activated for setting up new Bulgaro-Greek manufacturing firms in mechanical engineering, stock-breeding, electronics, the light industry and other branches. A further development of joint production is also expected.

The coh-chairmen of the bilateral economic committee - Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr Kostandinos Vaitsos, an alternate minister of the national economy of Greece, emphasized that the present economic talks were friendly, specific and quite fruitful in ideas. During his three days of stay here the guest had talks with a number of top officials and visited some economic sites.

DZHUROV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN INDIA

AU211615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Indian defense minister, a Bulgarian military delegation led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, arrived today in India on a friendly visit.

At the New Delhi airport the delegation was greeted by [name indistinct]; general and officers of the Indian Army, and by Tocho Tochev, Bulgarian ambassador to India.

A meeting took place in the afternoon between Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and his Indian counterpart. The Bulgarian delegation laid wreaths at the monuments of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Indian Reportage

For Delhi reportage on the visit to the Republic of India by Defense Minister General Dobri Dzhurov, including a report on his meeting with his Indian counterpart S.B. Chavan, see the India section of the 23 October South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BONEV RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN MINISTER, DELEGATION

AU192014 Sofia BTA in English 1829 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 19 (BTA) -- Mr Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee received the Ethiopian delegation led by Minister Marcie Edjegu [spelling as received] member of the CC of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, on a visit to this country.

The two parties to the talks discussed some issue related to promoting cooperation between the planning bodies of the two countries on a long term basis.

The Ethiopian guests were acquainted with Bulgaria's experience in planning and visited the Scientific Planning Centre and the Scientific Production Complex in the town of Knezha.

GOTSEV, DANISH COUNTERPART TALK IN COPENHAGEN

AU191748 Sofia BTA in English 1702 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 19 (BTA) -- The regular political consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Bulgaria and Denmark were held in the Danish capital on October 18 and 19. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, and the Danish by Mr. Peter Duvig, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Denmark.

The talks which passed in a businesslike atmosphere and in the spirit of sincerity discussed issues of the bilateral relations and a wide range of topical international issues. Special attention was paid to the issues related to the preservation of peace and security on the European Continent. The two delegations expressed their concern over the fact that this year the international situation continues to be tense and complicated. The Bulgarian deelgation condemned the policy of superarmament and confrontation pursued by some imperialist circles and above all by the U.S. which is the outcome of the strive towards military superiority and which threatens peace and security in Europe and in the world.

It was pointed out that there exists no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful co-existence of the states with different social systems and that it is necessary to stop the arms race and to achieve progress in disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. The Bulgarian delegation emphasised the paramount importance of the address of the Warsaw Treaty member countries to the NATO-member countries for concluding a treaty for the mutual non-use of military force and for maintaining peaceful relations as well as that of the USSR initiatives for starting talks for averting the militarization of outer space.

The talks expressed the hope that the Stockholm Conference on Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will contribute to establishing an atmosphere of trust. The Bulgarian side declared itself for the realisation of the proposals made in this connection by the USSR and the other socialist countries. The two delegations exchanged opinions on turning the Balkans and northern Europe into zones free of nuclear weapons and informed each other of the work carried out in this respect in the Balkans and in northern Europe.

The talks discussed the situation in the Middle East, the Cyprus issue and the problems around Afghanistan.

The two sides to the talks gave a positive assessment to bilateral relations and expressed readiness to work for their further activisation in a number of spheres on a mutually advantageous basis and in confirmity with the principles of the U.N. Charter and of the Helsinki Final Act.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of Denmark.

KARAMANEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

AU221450 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] On 22 October the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods, returned from the DPRK, where it had taken part in the 14th session of the Bulgarian-DPRK Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Issues.

At Sofia airport, the delegation was received by deputy ministers and high officials of the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FROM 14 TO 20 OCT REPORTED

AU202107 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 14 to 20 October, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, together with Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a ceremony in Sofia in connection with the Lyudmila Zhivkova foundation (2030 GMT 19 Oct). Georgi Yordanov is also reported to have attended a literary forum organized by artists in Sofia (2000 GMT 20 Oct).

U.S. 'VIOLATIONS' OF ARMS AGREEMENTS VIEWED

LD222314 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Colonel Jiri Soldat will now brief us about the military aspects of the TASS statement on U.S. violations of arms control agreements. Where, specifically, does the United States violate the assumed obligations?

It is, in fact, the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, which has brought Soviet targets closer -- regardless of the fact that the missiles involved are so-called medium-range missiles -- which has created strategic advantage for the United States. This is why it counters the treaty limiting and reducing strategic offensive arms, just as does implementing on the American continent a program aimed at exceeding the established limits on the number of MIRV ballistic missiles and the construction of additional silo launchers, which is categorically prohibited by SALT-II and SALT-I, concluded in 1972.

Another violation of the 1972 treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems was brought about by the development of Minuteman ICBM's. The Soviet statement also cites other examples. However, I would like to recall that this trend, regardless of treaties, has also been noted by independent observers, such as the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies. That institute published a report this month according to which the number of warheads of strategic, guided missiles is increasing yearly by the construction of the Ohio-class nuclear submarines equipped with Trident missiles. The American side already possesses 5,344 of them. The violation of the 1972 agreements has been equally noted in a commentary carried by the West German journal EUROPA-ARCHIV, which analyzes the United States' surge toward using space for military purposes. This space program, the key intention of which is the creation of an antimissile shield against a retaliatory strike, is an evident violation of the Soviet-American treaty on antimissile defense which has already become a brake on U.S. aggressive designs through which the Pentagon wants to ensure its impunity. This is why the United States, as the Soviet statement recalls, is against a moratorium on the development of space weapons and against negotiations on space issues. It is equally reluctant to engage in talks on prohibiting nuclear arms tests and on the prohibition and liquidation of stockpiles of chemical weapons, which it tested earlier in Vietnam.

Comrade Chernenko, the highest Soviet representative, said the other day in his interview for THE WASHINGTON POST that an agreement on these areas of arms would be proof of the present American declarations' sincerity. As the examples cited here have shown, the United States has a long way to go to translate words into actions. In fact, the American course of action always means further steps toward an unbridled arms buildup and the strengthening of its military potential in an effort to gain strategic superiority.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG

LD230412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The eighth session of the CSSR-FRG mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation culminated in Bonn by the signing of a joint protocol. The document was signed by the chairmen of the two sides of the commission, Martin Bangemann, West German minister of economic affairs, and Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade.

During the talks, the commission assessed the current stage of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the two countries and set out further directions of development primarily in the sphere of science and technology.

Special attention was paid to trade between the CSSR and FRG and to further broadening economic and industrial cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual advantages.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW USSR ARMY REPRESENTATIVE

LD222023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Lieutenant General Viktor Yermakov, the new commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR, at Hrzan Palace in Prague. He assured him that the Czechoslovak Government would provide him with full support in his activities, and strive to further promote the cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two countries and the friendship between the people of the CSSR and the USSR. During the meeting, Lt Gen Viktor Yermakov congratulated Comrade Strougal on his birthday.

S&T COOPERATION ASSESSED WITH PRC OFFICIAL

LD222057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development, received in Prague today Wang Wenzhe, PRC deputy minister of light industry. During their talks they assessed topical questions of mutual cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. They expressed interest in expanding cooperation in this sphere and in further deepening mutually advantageous trade and economic contacts. The meeting took place at the conclusion of the 26th session of the mixed CSSR-PRC Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

KAREL HOFFMANN, TU DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PORTUGAL

LD221338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the union's chairman, today left Prague by air for a visit to Portugal. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SPAIN -- A CPCZ delegation headed by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for International Relations, which paid a visit to Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Party Central Committee, returned to Prague on 15 October. During its visit, the delegation had talks with the party's Executive Committee and Secretariat, and paid visits to the party's regional organizations near Madrid, in Sevilla, Granada, and Jaen. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 84 p 2 AU]

'OBSERVATIONS' ON REACAN-MONDALE TV DEBATE

LD222034 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The two candidates in the U.S. presidential election, incumbent President Ronald Reagan and his challenger, Senator Walter Mondale of the Democratic Party, faced one another in a television debate. Here are some observations on this high point in the U.S. election campaign by Albert Reiss:

In a discussion such as this there is much playing to the gallery, or rather to the voters in their homes, through the television screen; that is to say there is cheap showmanship and one must not believe everything that is said. A half-way realistic assessment requires comparisons with political practice. In this case it is not very difficult, not at all in Reagan's case, and Mondale, as U.S. vice president up to January 1980, has already borne state political responsibility.

When Ronald Reagan said last night that a nuclear war cannot be won, one can say without reservation in a free rendering of Schiller: You have come late, but you have come. But this does not answer the question that if this is the honest conviction of the presidential candidate, why then is the United States' nuclear arms buildup going ahead? Or doesn't Reagan still believe, as he has already said once, that a nuclear war could be restricted to Europe? Is he not still trying to suggest to U.S. voters that one could actually try military confrontation and keep the United States out of the inferno? There is a sentence of his that was certainly not formed spontaneously: The United States would have to prepare for survival in the event of nuclear war.

Otherwise, there was much from Reagan in his well-known manner: words of reconciliation, but nothing concrete. Arms in space, renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons freeze, not to mention an end to deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe -- there was and is in Reagan's statements not the slightest change to be seen in regard to everything that constitutes practical policy. Yet the President had an opportunity to make credible that which he refers to as peace concepts. Perhaps it was no coincidence that Konstantin Chernenko just last week reaffirmed the USSR's readiness for dialogue. However, not every talk can be immediately raised to the status of political dialogue. In order to be dialogue it must have substance, and the world would have breathed a sign of relief if Ronald Reagan had taken up the point. This does not need agreement of ideas, but it does need goodwill. Reagan did not show this. He expressly repeated his malicious words about the empire of evil. This was not just intended for unsophisticated people, of whom there are so many among the American electorate. This is a program, a basic attitude, and this must give cause for thought to many people in Europe especially, because every way one looks at it, an improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States is a precondition for an improvement in the world situation.

Do Mondale's ideas meet this requirement? Like the leopard, we can't expect a politician of the American establishment to change his spots. Mondale, too, juggles with concepts such as the policy of strength. He seems to cherish the illusion that one can divide the socialist countries by means of negotiations. But the fact and manner of his criticism -- a strong criticism -- of Reagan's obstructionism on all questions of arms control and arms limitation could point to the presence of scope for substantive talks, for negotiations. This is a scope which in Ronald Reagan's case must first be created. The efforts of the Warsaw Pact countries, both the military countermeasures forced upon them and their fair and feasible proposals for a return to political detente, are directed toward creating such scope for negotiations.

GERSTNER ON S&T PROGRAM, WESTERN ECONOMIC SYSTEM

DW230809 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Text] I wish you a good Sunday, dear listeners. Trade union elections started last Monday. This is an important social event for the 9.3 million FDGB members. Topical trade union issues, including the major interrelations of our economic and social policy, are on the election meeting agendas. In the enterprises, changes in production processes are underway, and new technologies are being introduced to an increasingly greater degree, thus confronting trade unionists directly and daily with science and technology.

This year, the working people in enterprises have witnessed the great dimensions assumed by scientific-technological progress concentrated in microelectronics. It is quite evident that trade unionists are dealing with this very topical and urgent problem at their election meetings and that they are deciding how far they have progressed in their enterprises with this technological development that increases labor productivity and improves working conditions.

In the phase ahead of us, the implementation of a new rationalization effort holds an extremely important position. It is now important to direct the working people's interest toward utilizing new technologies to a greater degree than before and toward the all-round rationalization of entire production sections. The trade unionists are aware that socialist rationalization is always accompanied by improved working conditions. Through rationalization, working people are freed to perform other tasks for which they are urgently required. It is certainly a very topical task of the trade unions to contribute to the shaping of this major transformation process which affects a constantly growing number of working people.

Intellectually discussing the fantastic possibilities of microelectronics is the commandment of the hour for all individuals and enterprises. This has actually been realized everywhere. Any time lost is harmful and dangerous because we find ourselves competing for greater labor productivity with all other industrialized countries -- a race that simply is breathtaking.

In this connection, robots play an important and perhaps even decisive role. Some 35,000 robots are currently in operation in the GDR, and next year we want to increase this number to 45,000. This seems to be a rather rapid increase, but when I look at the numbers achieved by advanced Western countries, then I must say that we could even increase the pace. We are confronted with an inexorable challenge from the technical revolution. The creative forces of our country's working people, who achieved great accomplishments in the GDR's 35th year, and the increasingly closer association with the enormous potentials of Soviet industry and science allow me to be optimistic about the further course of revolutionary technical development.

In connection with robots, it is not just their manufacture that is important, but their introduction into existing production lines, that is, their utilization. It is here that great technological problems occur fairly often.

Applying robot technology is at least as great a task as constructing robots. Thus, great credit must be given to the fact that in the past week some 50 enterprises displayed their experiences in robot utilization at an exhibition in Karl-Marx-Stadt. Technologists from many other factories studied the displays and will adopt suggestions for the automation of production processes.

Particularly favorable possibilities for using robots were demonstrated at the exhibition by the Fritz Heckert machine tool combine. The flexible use of robot technology that is suited for different processing tasks is being increasingly utilized at the Heckert combine. The Heckert combine is certainly a great laboratory and provides impetus to modern automation technology in our industry, and does so with remarkable performances.

Dear listeners, last week the first fully automated manufacturing line for cups was commissioned at the Kahla chinaware factory. The mechanical attachment of handles is something new internationally in the porcelain industry. The automatic procedure has been patented and there is already interest in purchasing licenses.

At the VEB Germania in Karl-Marx-Stadt, welding operations for the consumer goods program are now being performed by a robot that was built in cooperation with the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical University and the BEB Numerik.

At post offices, computers have been in operation for quite some time now at the counters. They facilitate and speed up the circulation of money. This constitutes a sensible improvement in service to customers. This and other innovations were developed by the Institute for Posts and Telecommunications in Berlin. An automatic letter distribution system can distribute 10,000 letters per hour according to the zip code numbers. The transmission of messages over lightconductors has been tested successfully at the local Berlin network.

Each day, similar reports are received from all branches of our economy. They are typical of our economy's current comprehensive modernization.

To be sure, the GDR cannot singlehandedly master the giant problem of microelectronics. Our chances for success depend on close cooperation with Soviet industry and science. This cooperation is being constantly strengthened. Last week, Felix Meier, our minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Mikhail Shkabardnya, Soviet minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems, held negotiations, in which cooperation in robot technology also played a predominant role.

Electronic computer technology is a very important field these days. It was 15 years ago that the CEMA agreement on the unified system of electronic computer technology [ESER] was signed which provides for the division of labor between CEMA countries in the construction of computers. The mutual delivery of electronic data processing installations of various types, which was taking place during these 15 years, can be described as one of the most successful fields of socialist integration. Last week, Robotron, Dresden, delivered the 400th computer of the (EC 1055) type to the Soviet Union, where it will serve to further automate the financial management processes.

Dear listeners, cooperation in the field of microelectronics is one of the most important high-level decisions made at the recent CEMA meeting.

Next week, an exhibition of Soviet computer technology will be held at the new building of Soviet science and culture in Berlin. Electronic computers of the ESER series, cash registers, pocket computers, and electronic component parts will be displayed there.

Dear listeners, we must constantly observe events in the capitalist economic system, which sometimes seem to be contradictory. The high exchange rate of the dollar is one of the most striking phenomena of the past few months and involves the most weighty consequences for the world economy. On Monday the dollar scored a record height of DM3.1. Some people believe that this high exchange rate of the dollar is expressive of the economic upswing which started in the United States a year ago. However, this is wrong. The high exchange rate of the dollar is an artificial and manipulated exchange rate. This was explained quite clearly and simply by the director of Deutsche Bank (Gut) a week ago. He said that the enormous deficit of the United States Government is constantly increasing and the U.S. Government in Washington needs more and more money and credits. This public demand for credits is pushing up interest rates. The high interest rates increase the demand for dollars and with the high demand for dollars, the dollar exchange rate also increases.

These conclusions by Bank Director Gut correspond with ours. The absurdity is that the higher the U.S. deficit becomes, the higher the dollar exchange rate becomes. It is not the economic upswing, but a crisis from which the high exchange rate of the dollar results. Once again we can see how absurd, artificial, and speculative the capitalist monetary system is, and how unstable its basis is.

It has long been realized in West Europe, as is expressed in a large number of commentaries, that the United States is experiencing economic recovery at the expense of its allies. America prospers on other's money -- a boom on others' money -- the FRG economic magazine WIRTSHAFTSWOCHE wrote. And FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU commented: By borrowing its capital requirements from all over the world, the richest country in the world continues to deprive the industries of other countries of the money. Owing to the fact that the United States is paying such high interest rates, the holders of the capital do not see any reason to take their capital elsewhere.

Dear listeners, it is estimated in Western banking circles that last year alone, $150 billion from West Europe had flown to the United States. This is capital flight. With these gigantic financial manipulations the United States is upsetting the entire world economy. It is deepening the symptoms of crisis in the capitalist world through its reckless and selfish financial policy. As a result this capital flight and because of the high interest rates, the number of plant bankruptcies in the West European countries has risen by leaps and bounds this year. However, those which are most harmed by the high exchange rate of the dollar are the developing countries. They cannot bear the enormous increase in the dollar exchange rate, so that many of them no longer can afford to import the bare necessities of life.

The question arises as to how long this enormous U.S. debt will be able to hold its ground and as to how long the speculative exchange rate of the dollar will remain this high. If for any reason whatsoever the hundreds of billions of dollars which have flown to the United States from other countries are withdrawn, or if the highly indebted developing countries stop their payments, then there may be a financial collapse in the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST recently wrote that if a Democrat wins the election he might inherit the biggest crisis since the great depression of the thirties.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH PRC DISCUSSED

LD221921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN) -- In Berlin on Monday a delegation from the PRC began talks on the deepening of chemical industry cooperation between the GDR and the PRC. The delegation is led by Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda. It follows an invitation from GDR Minister of Chemical Industry Dr Guenther Wyschofsky. During their stay the Chinese guests will acquaint themselves with modern production methods in combines and enterprises of the chemical industry and chemical plant construction, as well as Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine in Cottbus Bezirk.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND SIGNED

LD192123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Within the framework of the state visit to Finland by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, a protocol on deepening and extending economic cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Finland was signed on Friday by Jermu Laine, trade minister of the Republic of Finland, and Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and secretary of state. The two sides proceed from positive trade results -- average growth rates of over 10 percent between the two countries in 1983-84 -- and aim at maintaining and surpassing these high growth rates in the coming years.

It will be possible for Finnish firms to participate in the planning, delivery, and assembly of industrial plants in the GDR, for example in the reconstruction, modernization, and rationalization of the paper and cellulose industry.

GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises declare their interest in participating in investment projects in Finland, for example in setting up power and heating station plants. The protocol also contains measures for strengthening cooperation in industry and science and technology and in third countries.

POLISH PRIMATE GLEMP ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD221242 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] East-Berlin, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of the Catholic Church in Poland, arrived at midday today for a 3-day visit to East Berlin. This is in response to an invitation by Cardinal Joachim Meisner, chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, who was in Poland last year.

Glemp is the first Polish primate to travel to the GDR. The cardinal was greeted in front of the Bishop's Palace by Vicar General Roland Steinke. Glemp is expected to participate in a service this evening on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the holding of office of Pope John Paul II in St Hedwig Cathedral, the Episcopal Church of East Berlin.

Glemp, who has repeatedly visited the Federal Republic, caused a sensation in August when in a sermon he cast doubt on the existence of a German minority in Poland and criticized the view of the Federal Republic on the question of German citizenship. During his stay in East Berlin political comments from Glemp are not expected.

SED CC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS 22 OCT

LD222328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Brussels, 22 Oct (ADN) -- A SED Central Committee delegation led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Brussels today for a several-day visit at the invitation of the Belgian Communist Party. It was received at the airport by Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and Albert de Coninck, member of the Central Committee.

The delegation had a meeting today with President of the Belgian Communist Party Louis van Geyt, and other members of the party leadership for a first exchange of views and information. At the center of the discussion were current questions of the struggle to maintain peace, arms limitation, and disarmament. The two sides also discussed relations between the two parties and joint tasks for improving the international situation. Claude Renard and Jef Turf, vice presidents of the Belgian Communist Party; Jan Debrouwere and Pierre Beauvois, Political Bureau members; Susa Nudelhole, secretary of the Central Committee; and Albert de Coninck, Central Committee member, took part in the talk which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and agreement.

HAEBER LEADS SED DELEGATION ON VISIT TO ATHENS

LD230259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1935 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Athens, 22 Oct (ADN) -- A SED delegation headed by Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Athens today at the invitation of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation, which also included Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee, and Eberhard Kloss, member of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, was warmly welcomed at the airport by Nikos Kaloudhis, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee and other leaders of the Greek Communist Party.

At a friendly meeting late this afternoon with Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, Herbert Haeber conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Kharilaos Florakis reciprocated equally cordially.

The representatives of the two parties had an extensive exchange of views, which was marked by a spirit of fraternal solidarity between the GDR and Greek communists, and held in an atmosphere of complete agreement. It was unanimously stressed that the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and for disarmament and detente is the fundamental question of the present time. The partners in the talk reaffirmed the determination of both parties to continue to do their utmost to assist in the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

The SED delegation presented the representatives of the Greek Communists with a portrait of the immortal German workers' leader Ernst Thaelmann in the uniform of the glorious Red Front alliance.

Earlier, the GDR guests visited the exhibition "Berlin Greets Athens," which has been opened in the cultural center of the Athens City Administration to mark the GDR's 35th anniversary. During its 1-week stay, the SED delegation will familiarize itself with the work of the fraternal party in various parts of the country.

BEIL CONVEYS HONECKER LETTER TO ALGERIAN LEADER

LD230321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, 22 Oct (ADN) -- In a personal letter to Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and secretary general of the National Liberation Front, Erich Honecker has paid tribute to Algeria's impressive successes since the start of the armed struggle of the Algerian people 30 years ago. It was handed over in Algiers today by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers. The message also states the GDR's firm determination to further develop the close relations of friendship and trust between the two countries.

The special ambassador of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was received by Chadli Bendjedid for a talk. Both sides agreed to develop bilateral cooperation in the interests of the safeguarding of peace, the independence of states, social progress, and international relations based on equal rights.

The partners in the talk expressed their conviction that economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the GDR and Algeria would further develop to the benefit of both states. The positive experiences and good results achieved thus far must be used effectively to exploit all potential areas of economic cooperation and to extend it to new areas.

On the same day, there was also a meeting with Muhammad Aberkane, chairman of the Algerian side of the GDR-Algeria Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, at which specific measures for the development of cooperation were discussed.

STOPH RECEIVES INDONESIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

LD222221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Indonesia hold similar views on such basic international questions as the securing of peace and the creation of a new international economic order on a democratic basis. This was noted with satisfaction in a talk between GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Dr Ali Wardhana in Berlin on Monday.

Willi Stoph explained the GDR peace policy which, in view of the escalation of international tension caused by the imperialist confrontational course, is directed toward making relations between states more predictable through constructive political dialogue, progress in arms control, and disarmament, particularly nuclear arms, solving international conflicts by peaceful means, and a return to detente. He expressed the conviction that the further development of relations between the GDR and Indonesia serves not only the interests of both states, but also the interests of improving the international climate.

Dr Ali Wardhana reported on the tasks, projects, and results in developing the economy of his country. He emphasized the Indonesian interest in deepening and expanding cooperation with the GDR in the areas of economics, and science and technology.

KADAR RECEIVES BRITISH CP LEADER MCLENNAN

LD221258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Gordon McLennan is currently in Hungary on a brief working visit. At the meeting, the two sides informed each other about their own country's situation and the activities of their respective parties. They exchanged views on the most important topics of the international situation and reaffirmed the intention on their parties to further widen bilateral relations.

CUBAN DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES 22 OCTOBER

PA221701 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa arrived in Budapest today to attend the inauguration of an exhibit of Cuban products and meet with Hungarian trade officials. Hungarian Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar welcomed Vila Sosa and, in an initial meeting, they discussed the nature of the Cuban exhibit to open on Tuesday.

VARKONYI, GDR'S FISCHER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD200450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has sent a telegram of greetings to Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The GDR foreign minister also sent a telegram of greetings to the head of the Hungarian diplomacy.

Marking the anniversary, Peter Varkonyi gave a dinner which was attended by the GDR's ambassador in Budapest and several Hungarian diplomats.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO GREECE -- Athens, October 22 (MTI) -- Imre Hollai, Hungary's ingoing ambassador to Greece, presented his credentials to President Constantine Karamanlis of the Hellenic Republic on October 22. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 22 Oct 84 LD]

DPRK TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- The 1985 goods exchange and payment agreement between Hungary and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Pyongyang Monday. The agreement foresees greater exports and imports than in 1984. The Hungary exports telecommunication equipment, buses, garage equipment, medical and other instruments, medicine and other products. The DPRK exports machine tools, and metal, household, glass, and china products. The agreement includes an exchange of goods between cooperatives. The agreement was signed by Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Otto Herkner of Hungary and Song Hui-chol of the DPRK. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 22 Oct 84 LD]

INVESTIGATION OF POPIELUSZKO KIDNAPPING CONTINUES

'Nationwide Search' in Progress

LD230748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] PAP reports that a nationwide search for Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was kidnapped last Friday in the vicinity of Torun, is in progress. On the basis of the findings so far, proceedings aimed at uncovering the perpetrators of the crime are continuing. The investigation bodies request further information which might be helpful in explaining the circumstances of the kidnapping. It seems that journalists at the press conference announced for this afternoon will ask Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, to present known details of the incident.

Incident Reconstructed

LD230844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] An investigative experiment reconstructing the day Father Jerzy Popieluszko was kidnapped, was staged on the road in the vicinty of Przysiek yesterday evening. Waldemar Chrostowski, Father Popielusko's driver, and other witnesses participated. Experts from the Main Citizens' Militia Headquarters Crime Detection Department are compiling descriptions of the perpetrators based on evidence from the sole direct witness at the kidnapping. In response to the appeal published in communiques, bodies of the prosecutor's office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are receiving numerous signals and information from citizens. Some of these contain suggestions as to the current whereabouts of the priests.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0600 GMT on 23 October adds: "Among others, Katarztna P. in Warsaw, maintains that she saw Father Popieluszko on Saturday afternoon [20 October] in one of the streets in Saska Kepa [a district of Warsaw]. PAP says that all information from the population is carefully checked."]

PAPANDREOU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 22 OCTOBER

Jaruzelski Welcomes Delegation

LD221252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0958 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Okecie Airport -- In a moment a special plane will land with the Greek delegation, including Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, on board. The Greek delegation is being met at the airport by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife; Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk; Jan Dobraczynski; Jozef Czyrek; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner; Stefan Olszowski; and Janusz Obodowski. The Greek delegation includes Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his wife; Papoulas, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vaitsos, deputy minister of the national economy; Maroudhas, deputy minister at the Prime Minister's Office; and Deputy Premier [as heard] Aslanis. The delegation also includes Leonidhas Evangelidhis, Greek ambassador to the PRR.

The members of the delegation are now greeting Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Andreas Papandreou utters greetings in Greek. The translator is translating them with the speed of lightning. Now the wife of our guest is being greeted. The women has greeted each other. Then come the first flowers and first kisses to express thanks for the flowers.

Leaders Hold Talks

LD221821 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] There was a meeting today between Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. During the meeting the two politicians discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations, and held a broad exchange of views on the most important international problems.

Olszowski Meets Greek Official

LD222031 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (?in talks held) under the chairmanship of Stefan Olszowski, head of Polish diplomacy, and Karolos Papoulas, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Greece, paid particular attention to the problems of disarmament, the continuation and consolidation of the process of detente begun in Helsinki, the Stockholm conference, and other efforts to further security and confidence in Europe. The state of bilateral relations was assessed. The usefulness of regular political dialogue between Poland and Greece was emphasized.

Papandreou Receives State Award

LD222249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Andreas Papandreou is paying an official visit to our country. This evening at the Palace of the Council of Ministers, Andreas Papandreou was ceremonially awarded the Grand Ribbon of the PPR Order of Merit. Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife hosted a reception in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in honor of Andreas Papandreou and his wife. Representatives of the supreme state authorities, including Henryk Jablonski, took part. Members of the government, political activists, and representatives of the world of science and culture were present.

Papandreou Receives Title

LD221647 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. (PAP) -- Poland's Jagiellonian University in Krakow has bestowed the title of doctor honoris causa on the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, university sources said today.

The motion for the title was tabled with the senate of Poland's oldest university by the Jagiellonian law faculty and was backed up by the Warsaw-based Main School of Economics and Silesian University, the sources added.

In conferring the honorary title on the Greek prime minister, the senate of Jagiellonian University was guided by respect for his tremendous scientific achievement in the science of economics and political science.

The senate recalled in the citation that Andreas Papandreous is the author of 80 monumental works in these realms of science and professor of many universities around the world.

Jagiellonian University, which is more than 600 years old, is among Europe's oldest.

First Day's Results Viewed

LD222334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 22 Oct 84

[By unidentified commentator]

[Excerpts] After his first talks in Warsaw, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said his visit has turned a new page in Polish-Greek relations and will contribute to restoring confidence in Europe. Thus, the purpose of this important visit was formulated, a visit to which world news agencies are devoting much space today.

Prime Minister Papandreou is a statesman with bold foreign policy concepts; a politician who, guided by the well-conceived interests of his own country, chooses an independent road but one which always leads to detente. The government he leads opposes restrictions or other steps hampering good-neighborly relations or introducing an element of tension in Warsaw. His visit to Poland confirms the thesis that the establishment of peaceful relations in Europe cannot take place without Poland's participation. Attempts at isolation are ineffective.

I think that, summing up the first day ofthe visit, during which both bilateral and international issues were discussed, we can say that there is much mutual understanding; we can say that, in regard to bilateral issues, the good atmosphere in Polish-Greek relations will certainly not be missing from economic issues. As for European issues, the two states share a concern for the fate of detente on our continent.

OLSZOWSKI SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR AUSTRIA'S GRATZ

AU221122 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 84 p 2

[Report on a speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at dinner in honor of Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz on 16 October in Warsaw]

[Text] Minister Stefan Olszowski stressed: We are all aware of the political importance of this visit for both the Polish-Austrian bilateral relations and in a broader reference to the European situation.

We are glad that Austria found itself among those Western states that were the first to start resuming an official political dialogue with Poland at governmental level. This testifies well to Austria's adherence to the principles of just international relations, the essence of which is the development of equal-righted cooperation without any discrimination.

Austria is also a country which has been and is showing its understanding for the uneasy Polish problems. We appreciate the Austrian policy of active neutrality.

This Austrian policy meets with the world community's respect, and has consolidated Austria's position in international life and determined Vienna's role as the site of important international conferences, the venue of weighty bilateral meetings of interested states.

Poland and Austria -- two countries lying in the heart of Europe -- are linked by positive development of mutual relations and, first and foremost, by their joint concern for the highest values of their states and nations, that is, the preservation and consolidation of peace on our continent.

Both our countries have in the past made a significant contribution to the cause of detente and creation of conditions for mutually beneficial cooperation. From the beginning, Poland and Austria have been active participants in the CSCE process, contributing through their joint cooperation to the formation of the program of constructive international relations represented by the Helsinki Final Act.

Continuation of this political life is especially important today, when negative tendencies threatening not only the achievements of the detente policy but the very peaceful existence of our continent are taking the upper hand in the development of the international situation.

The source of this unfavorable change in the international situation is the confrontational policy of the United States to achieve, from the position of strength, a military and political superiority over the USSR and the entire socialist community through, inter alia, the deployment of new medium-range missiles on the territory of some West European states and the intention to militarize outer space.

This is a very dangerous policy since the balance of forces constitutes the foundation of international security. The socialist states have declared many times that they do not strive for military superiority over other states but that they also will not allow anyone to gain superiority over them.

Inclusion of these realities in the practice of international relations will foster the search for indispensable negotiating solutions on an equal footing that would take into account the justified interests of all sides.

The intensifying arms race is accompanied by attempts at imposing diktat and interfering in internal affairs of other states.

Poland firmly opposes this policy. As Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski put it: "Our national interests are on one side only -- the side of peaceful coexistence of nations." This fundamental principle is guiding us in shaping our relations with all countries worldwide.

We base our national security on the unbreakable alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community. Together, we are making efforts towards consolidation of peace, disarmament, and return of the policy of detente in the belief that this is the only path answering the interests of all states and nations.

We also favor normalization and development of relations with the countries of Western Europe and industrialized Western countries on the basis of these fundamental principles: respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual fulfillment of adopted accords and agreements.

Shaping our relations with the Western states, we will take into account experiences of recent years. We will remember the attitude of those West European states which did not join the policy of restrictions and demonstrated realism and respect for our sovereignty.

In today's world, a lot of damage is done by the policy of strength and confrontation. This policy deforms international life and destroys confidence and peaceful cooperation.

There is no other more urgent and more important task today than to save humanity from nuclear catastrophe. This is the wish and hope of all nations, regardless of socio-political differences and existing divisions.

Seeking solutions which serve Poland's own security and that of the entire European Continent has occupied and continues to occupy an important place in PPR foreign policy. Today as well we, together with our allies, are not sparing efforts to reverse the dangerous development of events. It is in this spirit that we appear at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and also at the Vienna talks on armed forces and armaments reduction in central Europe. We attach importance to these methods of dialogue, seeing in them -- if this is the political desire of all their participants -- possibilities of reaching agreements that would maintain security and confidence on our continent. We are in favor of unchangingly continuing the CSCE process and returning to constructive dialogue and equal cooperation. In these efforts, Poland and Austria will cooperate closely, as they have done up to now.

The terms of Yalta and Potsdam are the basis of peaceful order on our continent. Attempts to undermine and revise them not only strike at the interests of Poland and its allies, but also lead directly to destabilization all over Europe and make it difficult to return to a policy of detente. They may become a danger to peace. That is why we will oppose these trends firmly and consistently.

A stable and socialist Poland, a member of the Warsaw Pact and a country that for 30 years has not spared efforts to guarantee peace in Europe, is a permanent component of equilibrium and security on our continent. We connect our future with the consolidation of peace and a return to a police of detente in Europe.

Finally, S. Olszowski Stressed that the Austrian foreign minister's visit to Warsaw and the talks that had begun confirm once again the importance which both our countries attach to direct dialogue, the development of mutual relations, and the shaping of these relations for the good of both our nations.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES 16 OCTOBER

AU221138 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 16 October meeting, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo made a comprehensive assessment of the functioning of the system of state control. It adopted a resolution entitled "Concerning Party Activities for the Sake of Increasing the Effectiveness of Controls."

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with the results of opinion polls on the country's current sociopolitical problems. The polls showed that a firm majority of citizens is in favor of national accord, consolidating the socialist principles of social justice, and the reforms to the economy and public life which have begun. Society attaches particular importance to those undertakings which encourage normalization and stabilizationof life in the country. At the same time society is particularly sensitive to any deformations, especially speculation, parasitism, waste poor work organization, improper functioning of the services network, bureaucratism, and so on.

Most of society is aware of the danger to world peace posed by the imperialist forces, and also perceives the threat which the aggressive U.S. policy and the West German revanchist trends are causing Poland.

The Politburo ordered the working out of ideologically educational and politically informative undertakings on the basis of the conclusions stemming from the public opinion polls.

The Politburo examined proposals concerning the legal education of society. The purpose of these is to increase knowledge of and enhance a respect for legal-state principles and norms, encourage thinking in terms of the socialist state, spread the feeling that there is a unity between rights and duties, encourage active participation in the exercising of authority, and strengthen the conviction that individual aspirations may and should be fulfilled in alliance with the interests of society in general.

It was stated that respect for the law and for the principles of social coexistence should be started at home and in school. This must be supported by suitable activity of the mass media and of social, professional, and state organizations and institutions.

The Politburo also examined a program for history education, stressing the importance of learning about and properly assessing the past for the sake of the current life of the nation. It was pointed out that Polish history education should shape a rational view of the nation's past to a greater extent than so far, and should encourage a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the nation and socialist state.

It was stated that the informative function of historical knowledge should stem from objective scientific assessments and particularly encourage the socialist upbringing of young people. It is essential to further enhance research and support the didactic processes. These goals should be served by the development of Marxist methodology in the teaching of history and by more effective activity by those scientific institutions and cadres responsible for the state of this knowledge and for the propagation thereof.

Inspection Resolution Passed

LD181030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] A resolution of the party Central Committee Politburo on party activities to increase the effectiveness of inspections, passed at the Politburo meeting on Tuesday, has been published. The resolution stresses the significance of inspection as an inseparable function of direction and administration, as a weapon in the struggle against wrongdoing and, at the same time a means of disclosing and propagating positive experiences. Inspection should provide reliable information on the state of the economy and administration and prevent undesirable phenomena. The Politburo has instructed all party organizations and echelons to expand the social front in the struggle for the observance of social justice, efficient management, and legal order.

PRESIDIUM EXAMINES LAW ON COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

LD222207 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The Government Presidium has held a meeting. Adam Bronikowski reports from the Council of Ministers Office:

The Government Presidium ended the meeting nearly an hour ago, and the Press Office told us that at today's meeting the Government Presidium examined preliminary assumptions of the new law on collective agreements. The proposed changes are to be submitted to trade unions for consultations, and then a draft law on collective agreements will be completed.

The Government Presidium decided to give assistance to a sulfur processing plant in Tarnobrzeg in building a new mine, the new Osiek deposit, and also in expanding the Polaniec power station by two turbine sets to supply this new mine.

Another subject of today's meeting was modernization and development of the cellulose and paper industry. The modernization and development program examined today the Government Presidium encompasses:

first, modernization of existing pulp mills as a starting point for achieving the required quantity of pulp in our country;

second, modernization of a number of paper-making machines in connection with their poor technical state;

third, in the context of the cellulose and paper combine which is under construction in Kwidzyn, a proposal to adapt some machines in order to increase supplies of technical and industrial paper; and,

fourth, in order to better Kwidzyn's production, certain investments in the sphere of processing.

SUPREME COURT VIEWS JUSTICE MINISTER'S COMPLAINT

AU221232 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 84 p 2

[PAP report: "The Minister of Justice Is Demanding the Rescission of Resolutions of the National Congress of Lawyers Contrary to the Law"]

[Text] At its 16 October meeting the Supreme Court examined a complaint made by the minister of justice on 22 June 1984 with reference to the law on the legal profession. The minister had asked the Supreme Court to rescind six resolutions adopted by the National Congress of Lawyers in October 1983 because they are against the law.

These resolutions involve the methods of holding elections to and talks by legal self-management bodies, the principles of exercising the profession of a lawyer, and the rules for setting up teams of lawyers. The matter particularly involves the right to take part in a national congress of lawyers, including an extraordinary congress; the powers of the Supreme Auditing Commission; the setting up of "branches" of legal bodies; and the inclusion of funds for the activity of legal self-management bodies in the costs chargeable teams of lawyers.

In addition, the minister of justice considered that the Resolution No 7 adopted by the National Congress of Lawyers in October 1983 which contains guidelines for activity by legal self-management bodies deals with matters that exceed the statutory tasks of lawyers and their self-management bodies. The law on the legal profession creates legal self-management bodies for the main purpose of giving legal aid.

Yet the congress resolution widened the powers of these authorities, permitting their activity in broadly conceived shaping and execution of the law. In that part of it dealing with cadres, this resolution expresses the apparently correct view that political activity should not be a barrier for an applicant to the legal profession. This view is correct, as long as the political activity is in accordance with the PPR Constitution. If this proviso were mentioned in the resolution, it would then be apparent that only political activity against the law is a real obstacle to a legal career.

Similarly, the minister found Resolution No 8, also of 3 October 1983, against the law. In his opinion, it contains statements that are unfounded, false, and even insulting to the Polish authorities and political system. This resolution has nothing to do with the tasks of lawyers and of lawyers' self-management bodies, and has been seized upon by hostile anti-Polish propaganda and by foreign centers of propaganda.

The press spokesman from the National Legal Council has said that the minister's complaints are only founded if the abovementioned resolutions clash with the law. In his opinion, the justice minister's accusations concern matters of secondary importance for the activity and functioning of legal self-management bodies. He said that individual discrepancies in an adopted resolution do not justify invalidating the entire resolution.

Representatives from both sides and a prosecutor taking part in the hearing explained in detail the arguments they had presented.

The court has announced that it will issue a ruling on Saturday, 20 October.

Court Revokes Resolutions

LD201911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Today, the Supreme Court announced its verdict in an action brought by the minister of justice against resolutions passed by the National Congress of Lawyers in October last year. The court fully revoked Resolution No 7, concerning the directions of activity for the self-management of lawyers, and Resolution No 8, containing political substance, as ones that exceed the powers of self-management. The court partially revoked the remaining resolutions subject to the proceedings.

SIWICKI INTRODUCES NEW SILESIAN COMMANDER

LD192032 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] An enlarged session of the Silesian Military District Military Council took place in Wroclaw today. It was attended by Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo and minister of national defense; General of Arms Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration and deputy minister of national defense; and Division General Zygmunt Zielinski, chief of the Ministry of National Defense Personnel Department.

During the session, the commander of the Silesian Military District until now, Division General Henryk Rapacewicz, handed over the command of the forces to a new commander, Brigade General (Jan Kurjata). Army Gen Florian Siwicki thanked Div Gen Rapacewicz for his long years of work in this responsible post. During those years, the district's forces occupied the leading position in our Armed Forces, for which Div Gen Rapacewicz personally deserves credit, the national defense minister emphasized.

Army Gen Florian Siwicki then introduced Gen Bde (Jan Kurjata). For many years he has held responsible staff and command posts, including in the Silesian Military District.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS SCIENCE ACADEMY SESSION

LD182352 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] A scientific session organized by the Polish Academy of Science [PAN] to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, has started in Warsaw. Henryk Jablonski, Halina Skibniewska, ministers, and scientists are attending the session. Opening the debates, PAN Chairman Prof Jan Kostrzewski stated that the Poland's present place in Europe and in the world corresponds neither to the possibilities nor aspirations of Poles.

Prof Bogdan Suchodolski read a paper entitled "Culture in the Life of Society."

SWIRGON GREETS RURAL YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

LD221352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The Second National Delegates Congress of the Union of Rural Youth [ZMW], which is in session in Warsaw, has given a vote of acceptance of accounts to the outgoing ZMW National Board and has reelected Leszek Lesniak as chairman. Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the debates in the first day of the congress. On behalf of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Jozef Kukulka, vice president of the ZSL Presidium, conveyed greetings to the delegates and members of the union. Waldemar Swirgon, Central Committee secretary, conveyed greetings on behalf of the leadership of the party Central Committee.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS MEDIA DEVELOPMENT TREND

LD121759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Trends in the development of radio, television, and the press, along with social conditions in the journalistic area, are the main issues being dealt with at the plenum of the Main Board of the PPR's Association of Journalists, which is underway in Warsaw. It is being stressed that the primary goal of the press market in coming years should be the restoration of the range of newspapers' and periodicals' influence upon the public. However, there are enormous problems connected with paper supply and the limited production potential of the printing industry. Thus it will be difficult to carry out these tasks.

However, it was announced, that Polish radio is preparing to broadcast five domestic programs. Two of these will be in stereo. Television aims at reaching the point where both its programs can be received throughout Poland.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO ITALY -- The Council of State has appointed Jozef Wiejacz, until now the under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1620 GMT 15 Oct 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU VISITS OLT COUNTY ECONOMIC UNITS

AU201959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/10/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romania's president, and Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Olt County on Saturday, October 20. The Romanian party and state leader is accompanied on this visit by Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca and Silviu Curticeanu.

Furthering his permanent dialogue with the makers of material goods and spiritual assets, Nicolae Ceausescu examined on the occasion possibilities, ways and means for the county of Olt to make an ever greater contribution to the progress of the Romanian economy, to the enhancement of the national wealth and of the people's welfare, to the attainment of the grandoise targets enshrined in the draft directives of the thirteenth congress of the party.

The visit started in the president's native locality, the commune of Scornicesti, which is powerfully developing, and boasts a strong economic potential and housing-administrative facilities that confer on it the attributes of an urban settlement.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were invited to visit the local brewery on the industrial platform of Scornicesti, the first of a series of 15 similar small-capacity units (some 50,000 hectoliters a year) that will be built in several counties as part of a programme worked out upon the RCP general secretary's instruction.

The visit then proceeded to the nearby dairy products factory, which showed the concerns for creating in that commune, as well as in all the country's localities, small-capacity economic units of high yield, apt to better capitalize each zone's resources of agro-industrial raw materials.

The next unit visited was the household pig breeding and fattening complex which has a capacity of 3,000 head a year as well as the trankage . preparation section.

Appraising their results, the RCP general secretary indicated that each farming unit should develop pig breeding in peasants' households through cheaper and more efficient facilities using the resources in the area as feeds.

An exhibition was also seen round in the new civic centre of the commune, where local industrial and farm-food products are displayed. The bakery of the cooperative farm was also visited.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also stopped at his parents' house.

Returning to the industrial platform of Scornicesti, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the garments enterprise, which this year alone has turned out additional products worth over 16 million lei. More than 90 per cent of its production is meant for export.

The last unit visited in the agroindustrial centre of Scornicesti was the car parts and sub-assemblies manufacturing enterprise which produced 35 types of gasoline, water, gas-oil and oil pumps to equip all types of Romanian motor-vehicles.

At the end of his visit to the Scornicesti commune President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated its residents for their achievements and wished them further great successes.

The visit continued to the fruit-tree and vine growing research and production station of Strejesti, a unit whose achievements in higher fruit productions, improved technologies for fruit-tree and vine cultures and in better capitalization of products are attested by medals and diplomas received at technical-scientific events and contests at home and abroad.

The director of the station informed the guests about the main aspects related to intensive apple-tree plantations with a density up to 55,000 trees per hectare and productions of 80-100 tons per unit area.

The exhibition of the Strejesti station was also visited. It is illustrative of the achievements scored by its 22 farms whose 1984 production stands at about 16,000 tons of fruit and more than 5,200 tons of grapes. Worth mentioning is the fact that the unit is a great producer of seedling, and this year it has supplied 1.5 million grafted saplings.

The director of the station thanked Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, for her concern with the development of agricultural research and for the Romanian chemistry's substantial support to agriculture.

RCP general secretary's visit continued in the town of Bals which has seen powerful economic and social development after the Ninth RCP Congress, becoming an important industrial centre of Olt County.

The guests stopped at the axle and bogie [as received] manufacturing enterprise. They were informed that the enterprise succeeded in doubling its output and productivity as to 1982, and in scoring a 74-per cent rise in the production meant for export. The assimilation of various types of axles and bogies with improved technological and qualitative performances resulted in their being demanded by end users in 30 countries. The mechanical works was also seen round in Bals.

The working visit went next to the municipality of Slatina, now a modern town emerged on account of its industrial development. Slatina is known today as the town of Romanian aluminum, as its current industrial production is worth 15 billion lei, as to just 250 million lei in 1965. It takes only one day to turn out in Slatina a production worth 41 million lei. Of its 70,000-strong population more than 46,000 are employed in industry.

The first unit visited there was the enterprise manufacturing carboniferouslweducts. [as received] A first in the national economy in terms of production structure, the enterprise turns out electrodes used in metallurgy and machine building, sodium chlorate anodes for the chemical industry, as well as a series of other products for the aluminium industry.

Upon arrival, the RCP general secretary was informed that since 1982 the unit's productive potential had increased by about 25 per cent. It was highlighted that a research programme was being applied, sponsored by the central institute of chemistry and the institute of metallurgical research, aimed at obtaining raw materials with improved characteristics so as to optimalize technological processes in the manufacturing unit and help reduce electrodes consumption in the beneficiary mettallurgical units.

The RCP general secretary was appreciative of the results scored by that enterprise and urged that the experience acquired there be appropriately capitalized by the new production units.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the party and state leadership visited the aluminium enterprise. The hosts reported that aluminium production had exceeded this year by 10,000 tons current pledges, with labour productivity scoring growth worth 25,000 lei per worker. All plan indicators are fulfilled, with export placing first, where substantial growths were achieved.

It was stressed that the experts of the works and of the central institute of chemistry had developed a technology for obtaining refined aluminium with a 99.99 per cent purity index, used in the electronic and pharmaceutical industries, thus ruling out imports. The president urged that efforts be further deployed with a view to reducing imports and manufacturing new types of products and aluminium alloys required for the national economy, and that a technology be developed apt to contribute to the further reduction of electric power consumption.

On his working visit to Olt County, the general secretary of the RCP continued his dialogue when visiting the animal breeding farm of Frasinet under the state farming enterprise of Redea. Agricultural workers in that unit reported that this year, average wheat production had been of 5,335 kg per hectare, that is, 300 kg more than planned, the output of maize grains standing at 7,550 kg per hectare, i.e. about 1,000 kg more than planned. Moreover, substantial additional productions of sunflower, barley, soybeans, and other cultures were obtained, as well as in the powerful animal breeding sector of that unit.

The Romanian party and state leader's working visit to Olt County was another opportunity for a fruitful dialogue with producers of material goods in that part of the country. For the people living and working there, the meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu was another opportunity to show him their love, regard and gratitude for everything he has done so as their county, just and the whole country [passage as received], be ever more prosperous and the people's life be ever more beautiful and richer in accomplisments.

In a vibrating unity of thought and feeling they also expressed their wish that Nicolae Ceausescu would be reelected to the highest office of party general secretary at the forthcoming Communists' forum, since they see in it a guarantee for the homeland's steady flourishing and its unflinching advance on the road of socialism and communism.

CEAUSESCU EXPRESSES THANKS TO FRG'S WEIZSAECKER

AU222046 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Richard von Weizsaecker, FRG president:

Concluding our state visit to the FRG, I wish to express my warmest thanks for the very hospitable reception extended to us in your country.

I am convinced that our visit, the meetings and talks we held, and the understandings we jointly reached will confer larger prospects to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the FRG, in the interest and for the benefit of our peoples, the cause of understanding, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, along with our farewell greetings, warmest wishes for your personal health and happiness, progress, prosperity, and peace for the people of your country.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

PRC SUPREME COURT CHIEF CONCLUDES VISIT

AU192000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- On Friday, October 19, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China led by Zheng Tianxiang, president of that organ, who paid a visit to Romania on an exchange-of-experience basis.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and the PR of China, stressing the particular importance of summit meetings and talks in the continual development of and deepening of these ties.

The interview was attended by Ioan Salaja, chairman of the Supreme Court of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Also present was Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

During their stay in Romania, the guests had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Justice, the Procurator-General's Office, the Association of Jurists, and met with representatives of local state bodies and jurists of Bucharest Municipality, of counties of Constanta, Brasov and Sibiu.

OPREA SIGNS TRADE AIDE-MEMOIRE IN TEHRAN

AU191646 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- Economic talks concluded in Tehran between a Romanian governmental economic delegation led by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and an Iranian governmental economic delegation led by Dr. Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of state for plan and budget organization.

An aide-memoire was signed at the end of the talks, which contains the principal results of discussions and highlights the broad possibilities to expand economic cooperation between the two countries, on balanced, mutually advantageous bases. The talks, which passed in a constructive spirit, were attended by the Romanian ambassador in Tehran, Nicolae Stefan, and by the Iranian ambassador in Bucharest, Ahmad Ajallooeian.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CONGOLESE FORESTRY MINISTER

AU201642 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on October 19 Henri Djombo, minister of forestry of the People's Republic of the Congo, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Congolese Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, whose proceedings are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview reference was made to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, which develop continually in keeping with the understandings reached at top level. Emphasis was placed on further possibilities of expanding economic cooperation and collaboration in domains of mutual interest, of increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges.

Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, co-chairman of the joint governmental commission, attended.

Djombo Concludes Talks

AU221946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/10/1984 -- The tenth session of the Romanian-Congolese joint Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on October 22.

The protocol of the session, signed at the close of the proceedings, by the chairmen for the two sides of the commission -- Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and Henri Djombo, minister of forestry of the People's Republic of Congo, stipulates the further development of the Romanian-Congolese collaboration and cooperation in agriculture, timber working, oil, mining, geology and other compartments of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of the bilateral goods exchanges. The document also records measures for the development of the legal framework of the economic relations between the two countries.

While in Romania, the head of the Congolese delegation had interviews with Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry, Ion Florea, minister of timber working and building materials, Ion Patan, minister of light industry, during which they discussed aspects of the collaboration between the two countries in the respective economic domains.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN WRITER 22 OCTOBER

AU221623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1508 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/10/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 22 Indian historian and publicist Prof. Sunil Kanti Kar [spelling as received], secretary-general of the Indian-Romanian Cultural Society of West Bengal, now on a visit to Bucharest.

The guest handed over the book "Nicolae Ceausescu -- A Titan of Our Times" to the Romanian head of state, a work he wrote in homage to the Romanian president's activity.

The Indian publicist showed that the work, which adds to other studies, analyses and monographs published in India in relation to the Romanian party and state leader's life, activity and personality, met the Indian public opinion's broad interest in President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity for the country's progress and the Romanian people's welfare, for the lessening of international tension, for disarmament and the building of a weapon- and war-free world of peace and understanding among all nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that the publication of the book in India served better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement between the two countries and peoples, falling within the context of the fine friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and India, of the two countries' efforts in the international arena toward collaboration and consolidating friendship among all peoples.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere, belief was expressed that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and India would further develop in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE RECEIVES GIOSAN

AU221933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Mogadishu AGERPRES 22/10/1984 -- The Secretary-General of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, President of the Somali Democratic Republic, and his wife, were conveyed a warm message of friendship and best wishes of health and personal happiness, of progress and prosperity for the friendly Somali people from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu. Thanking for the message, Mohamed Siad Barre requested that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed from him and his wife feelings of distinguished friendship and heartiest wishes of prosperity for the Romanian people.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on the Somali leader by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, who attended the festivities marking the 15th anniversary of the October 21 Revolution in the Somali Democratic Republic.

During the talk on the occasion, they discussed the Romanian-Somali collaboration on a party and state line, assessing highly the current level of the bilateral collaboration. Both parties expressed the wish that, in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached during the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre, action be taken for the further development of the mutually advantageous bilateral collaboration, in harmony with the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of understanding, collaboration and peace in the world.

GORJ COUNTY COAL EXTRACTION DEVELOPMENT TRACED

AU191146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1984 -- The County of Gorj supplies nearly 70 percent of the country's coal, extracting it from the fields on the lower part of the Jiu River. This year the productive potential of that county has been improved owing to addition of fixed assets worth more than 5.4 billion lei, that is by more than half a billion in excess of the plan provisions for the January-October period. Most of the money has been used to develop the mines and quarries in the coal fields of Rovinari, Jilt and Motru, where complete technological lines, long-face equipment as well as various types of installations for a three million ton annual lignite production have been commissioned.

Consequently since the beginning of the year the county's electric stations that are, most of them fired on coal, have generated an amount of energy six times larger than that generated throughout the country in 1938. The commissioning of a turbogenerator at the Turceni electric and district heating station as well as the measures taken to enhance the capitalization indices with the power generating equipment have led to 1.2 billion kWh generated over the same interval last year.

At present the Gorj County is the country's second largest electric power generator. In [word indistinct] production the investments provided for the 1986-1990 five-year plan period will help the mines in that part of the country enhance their contribution to the materialization of the 95-100 million tons envisaged in the draft directives of the 13th Congress of the RCP.

TRADE UNION PLENUM ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

AU121927 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] has held a plenum in Bucharest, attended by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committe and secretary of the party Central Committee. The plenum examined and endorsed a report on tasks incumbent upon trade unions in light of the 13th RCP Congress draft directives and adopted a resolution on future activities to mobilize the working people to exemplarily fulfill the 1984 plan and the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan as well as the great targets envisaged in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

On behalf of the 7 million trade unionists, the resolution adopted by the plenum fully endorses the draft directives and expresses the conviction that all trade union bodies, organizations, and members -- inspired by the wonderful prospects for the country's socioeconomic development and closely united around the party and its secretary general -- will work selflessly and with patriotic and revolutionary vigor to ensure the continuous flourishing of our socialist fatherland and to raise it to the high peaks of communism.

Within the framework of organizational measures adopted by the plenum, Comrade Nicolae Constantin was released from the position of chairman of the GURTU Central Council and given other tasks. The plenum co-opted Comrade Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, to the GURTU Central Council and unanimously elected her to the position of chairman of the GURTU Central Council.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and patriotic upsurge, the participants in the plenum unanimously adopted a telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in which they voiced the feelings of boundless esteem and love nurtured by the working people -- Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, and other nationalities -- for the most beloved son of the Romanian people and illustrious personality of the contemporary world. They expressed profound satisfaction with and approval for the decision of the party Central Committee to re-elect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the supreme position as RCP secretary general at the 13th RCP Congress. The telegram also expresses the firm conviction that this high reinvestiture is a sure guarantee of Romania's unflinching progress along the road of socialism and communism.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH HUNGARY -- Bucharest, October 16 (MTI) -- Hungarian and Romanian companies have signed contracts worth some 75 million roubles, with an equal share for export and import deals, at the International Trade Fair in Bucharest. Accordingly, Hungary is again to export to Romania 180- to 190-hp engines of Raba Gyor, advanced farm machinery, and components and subassemblies to lorries and coaches, construction panels and laboratory instruments. Romania is to export to Hungary 1,500 motorcars of the type Dacia this year and 2,000 light vans of the type Aro. The target for next year is the supply of 7,000 Dacia cars. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 16 Oct 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY -- Bucharest AGERPRES 22/10/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday, October 22, Takaaki Hasegawa, Japan's ambassador in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania. A talk was conducted on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1508 GMT 22 Oct 84 AU]

ANTI-MACEDONIAN FILM TO OPEN VARNA FILM FESTIVAL

LD221547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- "Rescue," a film which exceptionally crudely displays greater Bulgarian territorial claims against the SFRY and the SR of Macedonia, is to open the 18th Bulgarian feature film festival which starts on 17 November in Varna. According to the Bulgarian information media the festival is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

At the selection preview last summer "Rescue" was chosen for showing at the Varna festival. According to a statement by Georgi Stoyanov, chairman of the Bulgarian Film Workers Union, "Rescue" rounds off the 40-year period of filmmaking in Bulgaria, the content of which has always been guided by the top party bodies.

The Yugoslav public knows that this film, which was first shown on the eve of the May Day celebration in Sofia, distorts most flagrantly an event from the time of the liberation struggle of the Macedonian people. In the film the Macedonian town of Ohrid is referred to as a Bulgarian town and its population as Bulgarians. The Bulgarian public has not been informed at all that the people of Ohrid, war veterans in the SR of Macedonia in particular and in Yugoslavia in general made emphatic calls for official Sofia to put an end to such anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian provocations and aspirations. The fact that such a film will open this year's festival bears out that not only historical distortions but also territorial pretensions of the kind demonstrated in the film "Rescue" are officially accepted.

The film contains an open greater Bulgarian message, directed at present and future generations, to the effect that the SR of Macedonia and the town of Ohrid are "alienated parts of Bulgaria" and that the population of Ohrid is exclusively Bulgarian.

In the last 5 months, since the film was first shown, official Sofia has had an opportunity to withdraw this provocative film and thus demonstrate its willingness to denounce attempts to deny the existence of the Macedonian nation and to revive territorial claims against the SFRY. In view of such an act how should one interpret Bulgarian constant declarations in favor of the strict implementation of the Helsinki spirit, and the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans on the basis of mutual respect for the independence of all the people living in the region?

The way in which the film "Rescue" lays claim to the Macedonian town of Ohrid is not the only example of very prolific anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian propaganda being carried out here in Bulgaria. The Otechestveniya Front publishing house has just announced that it is to publish a travelogue next year by a M.V. Vokr, written in 1860 and 1861 and entitled "Through Macedonia to the Albanian Lakes." Recommending the book wholeheartedly, the publisher notes that the authoress "confimrs the prevailing presence of the Bulgarian nationality in Macedonia" and gives "a particularly detailed description of the town of Ohrid as the ancient capital of the Bulgarian empire."

VETERANS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SECURITY IN EUROPE

AU221116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 18 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of veterans' organisations from 25 countries, mostly signatories of the Helsinki Act, began here today a three-day conference on security, disarmament and cooperation in Europe.

The veterans' fight is not over yet, it was reiterated at the opening ceremony. The conference was addressed by SFRY Presidency Vice-President Radovan Vlajkovic, Geneva Disarmament Department Chief Vincente Berasateque who spoke in the name of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and others.

The conference was today assessed as a new step towards ensuring peace and cooperation in the world. It was specify concrete activities of veterans' organisations aimed at furthering cooperation and making a concrete contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki documents.

The veterans pointed out the danger of nuclear catastrophe and stressed the need for maintaining security on other continents as well. They specially underlined the interdependence of problems in Europe and the Mediterranean. The conference will devote a special informative session to this question.

Extending support to the conference and its aims in the name of the U.N. secretary-general, Berasateque stressed that the question of peace is not only a problem of governments but also of each individual.

Vlajkovic, himself a Second World War veteran, said the right and duty of each veteran is to fight resolutely against a repetition of war horrors and suffering and for the continuation of the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

DJURANOVIC INTERVIEWED ON TURKISH TV 16 OCTOBER

LD171041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- "Relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia are good and stable and are following a constant upward trend," said Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in an interview carried by Turkish television tonight.

"It is our desire," Djuranovic said, "that a regular political dialogue should be maintained between the SFRY and Turkey and that this dialogue should contribute to mutually better knowledge, understanding, and trust. I think that within the framework of our bilateral relations today we must focus attention on the development of economic cooperation which is lagging behind."

Replying to a question of nonaligned Yugoslavia's approach to world developments, President Djuranovic stressed that the present international political and economic situation is causing concern to everybody in the world.

"In my view," Djuranovic said, "the causes of this lie in the existence of military-political blocs, the bloc division of the world and bloc policy, and the subordination of the many interests and problems of other nations and the international community to the bloc interests and strategies."

Dwelling on the contacts between Moscow and Washington, President Djuranovic said, "The latest contacts, achieved during this year's UN General Assembly session, between the USSR and the United States are encouraging, although it is too early to speak about any fundamental changes in beginning the process of universal detente. However, whatever the case, the establishment of these contacts gives one a certain degree of optimism.

"I think the United Nations should play a major role because it is able to bring together all countries, all states, all progressive forces on the basis of the UN Charter and its principles in order to create better conditions for consolidating world peace."

Dwelling on the Yugoslav approach to the present world economic conditions, the president of the SFRY Presidency said, among other things: "The situation is really extremely unfavorable. The gap between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries is widening. The economic position of developing countries is becoming more and more serious."

In this connection, Djuranovic noted the need for greater assistance from the economically developed countries and the international community, and then went on to say, "We advocate intensified, organized activity in the international field aimed at resolving economic problems. In this respect we also favor convening an international conference on financial problems, as suggested by the nonaligned countries."

Replying to a question in connection with the Balkan countries' cooperation in the technical and economic spheres, President Djuranovic said, among other things: "The SFRY is interested in promoting Balkan cooperation on a long-term basis. I think it is in the interests of every Balkan country individually and of the Balkans as a whole. Good relations among the Balkan countries, naturally, are the basis for this. We have intensified our efforts to promote bilateral relations with every Balkan country, but we are also active in all the existing forms of inter-Balkan cooperation in technical and economic spheres."

Djuranovic added that the SFRY is interested in the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, free from any forms of nuclear weapons and all other forms of the use of force. The SFRY favors resuming the Balkan states' talks on increasing mutual trust, security, cooperation, and development.

At the end of the interview, Djuranovic said: "At the same time we are in favor of all the Balkan countries signing an agreement, adopting a uniform document on the basic principles of security and development in the Balkans. This would be, as we put it, a little Helsinki charter which would not only be the basis for consolidating existing relations and cooperation between the Balkan states, but would also open the prospect of improved Balkan relations for consolidating peace and greater mutual trust, which means that it would contribute to the happiness and prosperity of all the Balkan peoples."

SUNDIC ON SOVIET-SYRIAN TALKS, MIDEAST POLICIES

LD222234 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The USSR will continue to provide material and military aid to Syria but it is not willing to follow the policy of Damascus with regard to other Arab countries. This Moscow stand and the recent visit by Syrian President al-Asad to Moscow are commented on by Milika Sundic:

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow passed against the background of further coordination of Syrian and Soviet stands on current Middle and Near East problems, during which one could discern Moscow's efforts to strengthen its position in that part of the world and adapt it to the latest developments in the Arab world. In the joint communique on the talks between Al-Asad and Chernenko, only those issues on which there is a similarity or identity of views were detailed while all controversial questions were bypassed or only mentioned in passing, such as for example, the problem of PLO unity.

The interlocutors agreed that PLO unity is an essential condition for the further struggle of the Arab people of Palestine but without mentioning Yasir 'Arafat or denying his role as a recognized leader of the Palestinian revolution, which is Syria's official stance unlike that of the USSR which understands Damascus' views but is unwilling to eliminate 'Arafat as a person entitled to speak in solution of the Middle East crisis. This view is confirmed by the recent 'Arafat-Gromyko meeting in Berlin during the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

It is also characteristic that the communique did not mention the latest Arab world developments: normalization of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan and Mubarak's visit to Amman which Syria denounced vehemently as a plot against the Palestinian revolution. This does not mean, of course, that this was not discussed, but the USSR obviously was not prepared to upset its relations with Egypt, which have just been normalized, or to place a question mark against the intimated visit by King Husayn to Moscow.

Another thing which is very interesting, although it is not surprising, is that the communique did not mention one of the most topical problems of the Middle and Near East -- the Iraqi-Iranian war which has been going on for 4 full years. The reasons are clear: From the very first day of the conflict Syria has supported Iran while the USSR, unlike Syria, is maintaining good and friendly relations with Iraq in keeping with the friendship and mutual cooperation agreement signed by both countries 13 years ago. It will be remembered that the USSR is supplying arms and military equipment to Iraq and this has a significant impact on the development of the situation in the Arab-Persian Gulf and on the course of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Although in many respects Syria is the USSR's closest partner in relations to all other Arab countries, the USSR is unwilling to make its relations with the Arab world dependent on the relations which Syria has with most Arab countries, with the exception of Libya. As the initiator of the international conference on the Middle and Near East, the USSR is trying to expand and strengthen cooperation with all Arab countries, including Egypt, with which it exchanged ambassadors only the other day. This is a reliable sign that relations between the two countries have vastly improved.

Of course, the USSR agrees in everything with Syria as far as an evaluation of U.S. and Israeli policy is concerned and is ready, as indeed it has been until now, to provide material and military aid to Syria to help it defend its independence. This policy of the USSR enables it to play an increasingly noticeable role in that part of of the world which would not have been possible if Damascus' stands were to be followed in every respect. This explains the recent New York meeting between Gromyko and Yitzhaq Shamir, even if the initiative came from the Israeli foreign minister. This also explains why Hafiz al-Asad did not get everything he was looking for in Moscow although this does not diminish the importance of his meeting with Chernenko.

FEDERAL COURT PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

LD222244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Court, had talks in Belgrade today with Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court of the PRC, who is leading a Chinese Supreme People's Court delegation that is visiting our country. Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, is expected to receive the Chinese delegation on 30 October.

POZDERAC ADDRESSES MUNICIPAL LC ON LCY UNITY

LD221752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Kakanj, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- The draft decisions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and an analysis of the political-security situation in Kakanj were the topics of debate at a session of the municipal LC committee this mining town, in which Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. participated.

At the 14th LCY Central Committee session, Pozderac said, we debated the economic situation and the development plans for this and the coming years. However, the session to a great extent turned into a discussion on the political system. This was imposed by individual members of the Central Committee, and there should be discussion of why there is disagreement in the leadership about what sort of relations should be built at the level of the federation. Do we want to build them on the basis of the decisions and principles of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, or not?

Many members of the opposition have long since opened these questions in various ways. We must acknowledge that etatist forces operate in our country in a unitarist and separatist form. We can clear up the existing situation only by association of labor in the SFRY as whole. There is too little of this. Everything has been isolated in its own little area. Municipal committees should therefore evaluate their own work from the standpoint of how far they yield to and facilitate one-sided interests, and how far they serve to seek the common interest of the SFRY, not just at the level of the commune, region, or the republic and province.

It would be easy for us to unite at the federation level if we were united at the grass roots. We have become bound up in one-sided interests to such a degree that we are in "bunkers", and hence it is difficult to coordinate interests, which differ in the republics and provinces depending on their material capacity. We are all in the same choir without a conductor; all singing in a different key. This is difficult to harmonize. There can be no togetherness without association of labor and means. We can build it only on the historic interest of the working class. It is not enough to say: Unite, you up there at the top! LCY unity does depend upon that, but not exclusively: It depends primarily on unity at the grass roots of the LC, through the municipal, republican, and provincial committee and right up to the LCY Central Committee, Pozderac said.

Going on to speak about the importance of the draft decisions, Pozderac emphasized that we can no longer keep on going through the rainstorm and stay dry. If we keep on in the same way, then the accomplishment of the revolution will be essentially brought into question: Do we want to build socialism on the bases of self-management, or not? There are quite a few forces which are disposed to build it in the way they think best. But state involvement leads to things being resolved in a unitarist manner, while we want things to be done on a self-managing basis.

Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, touched in particular upon the role and importance of education and science in our society and on manifestations in these spheres. Science is politicized and has often served one-sided interests. It should be made to serve moral categories, and should not satisfy the ambitions of individuals.

VRHOVEC: MUST PROCEED FROM WORDS TO DEEDS

LD201828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Split, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Celebrating their collective's day, the working people of Split shipyard and the citizens of Split once again paid their respects and showed their loyalty to the revolutionary cause of Comrade Tito by unveiling a bronze bust of him within the shipyard. Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke on this occasion at a mass rally of about 20,000 working people, veterans, young people and citizens of Split.

Speaking at the unveiling of the bust of President Tito on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Split shipyard, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, began by emphasizing that from the early twenties the Split shipyard has been a center of proletariat gatherings and of vigorous training of trade union activists. Recalling President Tito's famous speech in Split in 1962, Vrhovec stressed that Comrade Tito's words in that speech remain very topical even today.

With the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, we have begun a similar critical and public debate about our weaknesses and about Communists' responsibilities for our socialist development. But, as Vrhovec said, it is not enough to merely hold debates, no matter how critical these may be; changes must be made in our practice and in our conduct, and we must proceed in reality and with determination from words to deeds.

Josip Vrhovec went on to underline that we have no need to prove to anyone who is honest and objective what results we have achieved in our development. However, a number of problems have nevertheless accumulated. Many have been objective, but no small number of them are our subjective weaknesses. These problems can be successfully and rapidly overcome only with a united LC, and only if the ideopolitical foundation of the stabilization program is quite clear.

Although in our documents we wrote down that the associated worker must be master of social reproduction in its entirety, this is just not happening. On the contrary, the share of the associated worker in disposable social income is falling. Another important task we have posed is the unburdening of the economy. But, as we see, this cannot be just a question of some fiscal or monetary measures, but it must be a major social revision of national income distribution, from the standpoint of class relations.

Pointing out that we are slow in agreeing on the basis of a new taxation system, Vrhovec said that this is because we are looking too much at the fiscal instruments of the republican economies, and not at the means by which a workers' state should be securing the class relations upon which development and greater social justice will be built. A revision of the taxation system must therefore be one of the most vital tasks. In the difficult struggle for stabilization, which demands great renunciations and lofty social consciousness, it is extremely important that our people feel the righteousness of our system in practice. The LC must therefore eliminate all negative phenomena both in its own ranks and in society. Let those who have lost a sense of responsibility leave the ranks of the LC.

When we speak about the operation of antisocialist forces, these above all abuse our economic difficulties. Their current slogans are that our society is not a democratic one, that the LC has exhausted its historic mission, that the working class is not mature enough for self-management, and so forth.

Their slogan is that our revolution and the personality and work of Comrade Tito must be demystified. It is a very base and dangerous intrigue which desires to destroy the foundations, for then the house will collapse. However, the revolution and Tito, which have become deeply imbedded in the hearts of our people, are of too great value for anyone to be able to destroy them. Vrhovec warned that the problem does not lie in the fact that there are such people, but that they find their way into our publishing activity, into our press, into our socialist tribunes, and to add to the irony, their destructive work is financed by the surplus of our workers' labor.

Therefore, the responsibility and duty of the LC is now greater than ever. The LCY must be united in this. All vacillation and opportunism gives rise to grave consequences. It brings disunity into our ranks, creates confusion among our Communist and working people, and widens the scope for even greater aggression on the part of these forces.

Josip Vrhovec then pointed out that in the climate of the existing difficulties and other weaknesses in society, there is a growing desire for a political role among the hierarchies of the religious communities. These have great ambitions to be national institutions and to place themselves at the head of "their" people. The politicization of religion and the propagandization of the so-called militant church has always brought misfortune to the peoples in these regions. That is why we are concerned when spirits are once more let out of the bottle.

We wonder why the Catholic prelates needed to call their celebration, their eucharistic congress, national? Why did they need to resurrect the evil spirit of Stepinac? Why did they permit or even ask their guests to trample upon the hospitality of the country to which they had come, with political and impolite statements? And why did they need even today, at all costs, to make out about 150,000 or let's say even 200,000 believers who really were present to be 500,000 or 600,000 people?

"Indisuputably, there are more than that number of believers. What is in dispute is the meaning of the stubborn insistance upon their alleged presence, which was intended to turn Marija Bistrica from a religious manifestation into a political demonstration aimed at further 'crossing swords' with this society."

Only one conclusion can be drawn from this, as Vrhovec underlined: that no paths can be perceived in the conduct of the supreme Catholic hierarchy which might finally lead relations between church and society to the constitutional norms and observance of protocol. On the contrary, they are maintaining these relations in the form of opposition and contradiction. Freedom of belief and freedom to perform religious customs is not the consequence of the militant action of the church, but is the result of the democratic nature of our society. The militant orientation of the church, therefore, does the most damage to the believers themselves, Vrhovec stressed.

Pointing out that these and other problems presently afflicting our public must be subject to critical debate, Vrhovec underlined that our Communist movement has never been afraid of criticism and self-criticism. This has always been the powerful weapon of our socialist development. So it should be today, too, when we are faced with great tasks.

What we cannot permit is destructive, carping criticism which desires to undermine our revolution's foundations and destroy our socialist federal community. Nationalistic deviations are especially dangerous here, particularly when they penetrate among young people. Various types of our socialism's enemy hide behind nationalism, for this is the most dangerous poison which spreads intolerance and hatred among people.

We must therefore eradicate this weed most vigorously. We must take ideopolitical action, and must act more and in a better-organized manner among young people, not only in the educational process but also in their upbringing.

In conclusion Josip Vrhovec recalled that our society is open, democratic, and humanistic. We must not curb these values of our system now that we are in major economic difficulties. On the contrary, in the determined struggle for stabilization we must even more strongly affirm all the democratic values of our socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and the leading role of the working class, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things, at the festivities in Split.

KUCAN ADDRESSES VANECA WAR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD201958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Summary] Murska Sobota, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- A memorial war veterans and youth club was opened and a monument to the men killed during the national liberation war was unveiled in Vaneca near Murska Sobota today to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of partisans Dane Sumenjak-Miran and Alojz Kosi-Franc. Milan Kucan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the meeting held at that time. He spoke of the tasks and challenges facing us today.

"The objectives of our efforts, stressed Kucan, is to get more socialism than we have had so far. This is why the objective of the discussion of Yugoslav Communits on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session is not to deliberate whether every word has been put in the right place. The debate should encourage us to perceive our readiness, with all the working people who have opted for socialist self-management and who wish actively to take part in the social action to change the present conditions, to work to the utmost for the implementation of what we have agreed on.

"The adoption of these conclusions must then be a result of our changed method of work, awareness, activity, our ideological and political unity, active confrontation with social tasks and shortcomings in our own work, with opportunism, hesitation, irresponsibility and lack of revolutionary courage and consistency."

Milan Kucan then spoke of our cadres and said that capable people are required to fill all the posts in our society.

"Speaking of responsibility, Milan Kucan stressed that we must reassert personal and collective responsibility. Today when the people are rightly asking how it is possible for us to find ourselves in these difficulties and who is responsible for this, one can no longer reply that we are responsible for everything. However, it would not be a good thing if everything ended with a search for the culprits. It is important to find out who is responsible for what so that those who have committed mistakes or worked badly cannot again be given an opportunity to repeat these and similar mistakes -- investment, disintegration [as received], and other mistakes.

"Instead of having a moaning contest about which nation in our Yugoslav self-managing community is worse off, it would be far better if we competed to involve the most creative and capable cadres. We can improve our economic system and policy and in so doing create for all our nations and nationalities better conditions for economic and cultural advance, Kucan said."

MARKOVIC TO JOURNALISTS: WRITE OBJECTIVELY

LD222028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- The traditional annual meeting between journalists from the regional and factory press and TANJUG was held in Belgrade today.

Most participants in the debate were interested in the latest, LCY Central Committee session, which, as they said, had given rise to doubts or rather to questions as to which conclusions are to be implemented now and what is unity in the party summit.

The presence of Dragoslav Markovic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium provided the journalists with an opportunity to get a "first hand" reply.

It is premature, said Markovic, to provide an assessment of the public debate in connection with the conclusions of the 13th session, but already it can be said that their basic intention -- to make Communists more active in solving acute social problems -- is being carried out. Ideopolitical differentation is being carried out at all levels and, moreover, it touches on all the questions brought up at the 13th plenum. In his assessment, the debate held so far has provided additional arguments for many open questions indicated in draft conclusions. The objective is not only to improve the text of draft conclusions but to set in motion a general debate and to have issues discussed, which is an important mobilizing element.

Regarding the question of how to write, Markovic said, my answer is: write objectively. I know that your profession has some demands of its own -- to make the text interesting and readable -- and sometimes you resort to "witty remarks," not to mention sensationalism and scandal-mongering. This is why it is very important today to insist on the political maturity of journalists.

Speaking of the LCY, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that democratization of relations in the LC had been one of the important tasks posed at the 13th session, and important results have been attained on this level. However, he remarked, we are getting rid of the burden of old relations very slowly. In this context he mentioned the discussion at the 14th LCY Central Committee Plenum. I do not understand the dilemmas and the emphasis placed on the two last sessions of the Central Committee. The stands of the 14th session are in fact an elaboration of the 13th session's draft conclusions, at least of that part of the draft conclusions which refers to socio-economic relations.

We constantly insist on and demand greater publicizing of work, and open and well-argued exchanges of views in all forums and at all levels, but precisely in this area the vestiges of old relations are coming to the fore. Many inflate any difference of opinion into disunity. They lose track of the fact that there is no unity without conflict of opinion. If every open exchange of views at Central Committee sessions were to be described in this way it would drive us "to close" LCY Central Committee sessions, Markovic said. For journalists, "clever reports" must not be more important than the stands of the top party forum. I think that the discussion and an open exchange of views in the top LC forums should encourage such discussion everywhere as far down as the basic LC organization. We must rid ourselves of our complex about monolithic unity because, Markovic stressed, conflict of opinion is the only way to LCY unity.

You journalists constantly criticize the monologues at Central Committee sessions, so why do you see polemics as disunity?

You translate such stands for the public, and yet, by virtue of your ideological and political education you should be "above it all." This means that it is not the dialogues which are the problem but the fact that we still work too much behind closed doors."

Referring to a view that "we have arrived at conclusions in the past, but have done nothing," Dragoslav Markovic asked: Who then has provided everything we have? The 40 years of socialist development do not amount only to 19 billion [currency not specified] in debts and to the investments that have gone wrong. In recalling the results attained during the post-war construction period, Markovic stressed in particular the successes achieved during this exceptionally difficult year: An increase in industrial production, lower investiments and lower general and joint expenditure, and we shall end the year with at least a half billion dollar surplus, etc. Our shortcoming is that we did not always carry out our conclusions consistently and completely, but it cannot be said that we did not carry them out at all. In every struggle there are victories, lulls and defeats which demoralize the weak ones. Please, said Markovic, we are stronger without the weak ones. The LC needs fighters and not demoralized individuals.

SERB LC ON DEBATE DIRECTION, MIRIC BORBA ARTICLE

LD222305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- The debate in the LC basic organizations in connection with the conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session must acquire a new quality and move out of the phase in which problems are raised, criticism voiced, and assessments made to the phase in which problems are solved. This is the basic message from a consultative meeting held in the Serbian LC Central Committee with representatives of the LC municipal committees and intermunicipal conferences on the course and direction of the debate on the 13th session's conclusions.

In his introductory speech Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, pointed out that the debate had covered virtually every issue in society and that a high degree of democratism has been maintained in the course of it. Most of the contributions to the debate are in keeping with the demands of the program of activities connected with the 13th session conclusions though a number of organizations are trying to reduce the debate to the level of discussions about problems encountered in other environments and faced by the broader social community.

Dwelling on numerous messages and demands voiced during the debate, Gacic stressed that the rank and file particularly insist that unity must be ensured in the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium. Resolute resistance is being expressed to the federalization of the party and to consensus about the method of decisionmaking in the LC. When people insist on consistent application of democratic centralism in the LC, they lay particular stress on the demand that the adopted policy and attitudes must be implemented at all levels. In this respect, Bacic noted, there are also very different interpretations of the outcome of the 14th LCY Central Committee Plenum. One could also say that a number of new dilemmas are emerging in many environments in connection with it.

Spiro Galovic noted in the discussion that not all the political system improvements call for any prior normative changes and mentioned the example of Bor, where an initiative has been given to join all the self-managing interest communities in order to make it possible to pursue a uniform policy on joint consumption.

Miodrag Stevovic said that the process of differentiation has been set in motion in the relatively small party organization of Blac during the debate on the conclusions and that ideopolitical sanctioned have been imposed on 15 Communists, 2 have been expelled and 30 deleted from the membership rolls and 5 inactive members of the municipal committee have been replaced.

Branislav Bujinovic said that following the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee demands are being voiced in the Savski Venac party organizations for concrete accountability for investment failures. After the 14th LCY Central Committee session the view was expressed in several organizations that France Popit's attitude in his discussion with Dragoslav Markovic was unacceptable.

Unconnected with the main theme, polemical sparks were sent flying at the consultative meeting in connection with the publication in BORBA of extracts from a book by Dr Jovan Miric. Saying that there are a considerable number of "one-dimensional discussion statements" and cases of views unacceptable to the LC which are being left without a reply, Vukasin Loncar mentioned Miric's views and described them as being "in keeping with the unitarist concept and view of Yugoslavia."

In a rejoinder, Spiro Galovic said that he does not want to defend these views because he has not even read all the texts concerned, but that he does not agree with this way of pronouncing a political verdict without any supporting arguments. The pages of BORBA are open to all who want to oppose Miric's views. It is therefore not necessary to resort to a bad practice and style of work based on political condemnations which are not binding on anyone and yet create the impression that problems are being resolved. In this connection, pointing out the direction in which the balance of power pendulum has swung and acknowledging the threat from unitarism and polycentric bureaucratic etatism, Galovic said that we also must be aware of the fact that other forces are trying to shift the stress of the political struggle to the field of criticising unitarism.

Loncar noted in reply that, unlike him, Galovic is favorably inclined toward Miric's views and stated thathe does not agree with Miric's views according to which unitarism is the way out for the SFRY and nationalities are merely "lodgers" in the country.

Winding up the discussion, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, stressed that the current all-party debate is a great step in the democratizatin of the LC. The voice of the members of the LC and their basic organizations have never been heard so far and never have the leaderships acted to this extent in accordance with the demands and views of the "grass roots". Speaking at length about changes in the political system, Stambolic stressed that the changes referred to are in the political system and not of the political system and that it is necessary to free the system of normativist fetishism and numerous restraints and causes of ineffectiveness, and to open up the space necessary for the effectiveness of economic laws and for self-management.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION

LD221922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium discussed today the standard of organization and training in social self-protection in the province.

According to reports, it was stated that, as a result of intensified ideopolitical action by the LC and other organized forces to consolidate the overall political and security situation after the 1981 counterrevolutionary events, social self-protection has been implemented throughout the province in an increasingly successful way. Sociopolitical organizations, subjects of social self-protection, self-managing municipal organs, organizations of associated labor, and local communities have all been acting in a more responsible, alert, and mobile way to prevent hostile activities, excesses, and other socially damaging phenomena and tendencies which accompanied and still accompany the trends of stabilizing the overall political-security situation in Kosovo.

The LC has always been an initiator of those concrete measures which could contribute to further developing the system of social self-protection, to the organizational cadre, material, and ideopolitical training of all subjects of social self-protection and their involvement in preparing and training working people, young people, and citizens for a more efficient struggle against enemy forces and hostile tendencies and for protection from some forms of special war. Because of all this, significant results have been achieved in uncovering and monitoring hostile, antiself-management, and criminal activity.

It was agreed that the LC and other sociopolitical organizations and all the subjects of social self-protection should become even more involved in carrying out their security and self-protection tasks as well as in preparing the population for preventive actions, and for uncovering and thwarting hostile activity and other phenomena which undermine our economic and political development.

PLANINC VISITS ZENICA FOR IRON INDUSTRY TALKS

LD221935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Zenica, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], is visiting Zenica today. At the Zenica mining-metallurgy industry combine she will have talks with representatives of Yugoslav iron works. The talks will dwell upon the present situation, the problems of economic activity, and development plans of Yugoslav iron and steel industry. The talks will also be attended by Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Rade Pavlovic, federal secretary for energy and industry; Bozin Jovanovic and Nikola Filipovic, members of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Presidium; Ante Zmijarevic, direction of the Federal Community for Prices; Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, and Omer Djug, president of the republican committee for energy and industry.

This afternoon Planinc and her aides will visit the Borac composite organization of associated labor in Travnik.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 2 OCT PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU221936 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 2 October carries a 1-minute video report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium session on that day, chaired by Ali Sukrija, which discussed current ideopolitical questions of the implementation of the economic policy in 1984 and the tasks of the LC in the implementation of the economic and development policy in 1985.

The film clip shows the Presidium meeting in the usual hall at the large circular table. In addition to Ali Sukrija, the following are recognizable among those seen at the session: Lieutenant General Georgije Jovicic, Miljan Radovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Milka Planinc and Kanez Zemljaric, president and vice-president of the Federal Executive Council respectively; Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dobrivoje Vidic, and Dimce Belovski.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 3 OCT PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU221943 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 3 October carries a 45-second video report on the session of the SFRY Presidency on that day chaired by Veselin Djuranovic. The session discussed a report on the implementation of cadre policy in the Yugoslav People's Army with stress laid on the high level of moral-political and military preparedness of the Army cadres.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting clockwise at the usual circular table: Josip Vrhovec, Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Presidency Secretary Muhamed Berberovic, LCY Presidium President Ali Sukrija, Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Ljubicic, Sinan Hasani, two unrecognizable persons, one unknown officer, Defense Secretary Branko Mamula, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. SFRY Assembly President Dusan Alimpic can also be seen at the session, but the exact position of his seat cannot be determined.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH POLAND -- Belgrade, October 19 (TANJUG) -- A trade protocol between Yugoslavia and Poland for 1985 was signed in Warsaw today, Friday. It is envisaged that next year bilateral trade will amount to 780 million dollars or 80 million more than this year. On the occasion of the signing of the protocol, bilateral trade was assessed as developing successfully. Not only an increase in the volume of trade but an improved selection of goods is planned for the coming year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 19 Oct 84 LD]

NEW ENVOY TO COLOMBIA -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Uros Markic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Colombia, before the latter's departure to take up his duties. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 84 p 6 AU]

FEDERATION COUNCIL MEMBER DIES -- Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- Salko Fejic, member of the Council of the Federation and a former diplomat, died in Belgrade this morning. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 21 Oct 84 LD]